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Volume XXXVI

Number 7



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Orchids To You

By "Doc" Abraham '39

A KIND gray haired Professor walks briskly down the hall in the Plant Science building and quietly says "good mawn'n" with a Boston accent. Is there an orchid on his coat lapel? There is? Then that man is Professor White.

Professor White, the head of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture here at Cornell, retires this June. Before he came to Cornell in 1913 he taught at Connecticut and Massachusetts State Colleges as well as at Texas A. and M. A peek in the 1938 edition of "Who's Who in America" will reveal more of the past of this orchid authority.

When Professor White came to Cornell the Floriculture department consisted of Floriculture, Vegetable Crops, and Pomology. He organized the Department of Floriculture, placing it under a separate unit from Pomology and Vegetable Crops. Today his department stands as one of the best equipped of its kind in the world. It also has one of the largest student registrations in any Floriculture Department in America. In most State Colleges where Floriculture is taught, the head of that department has studied under Professor White. In 1923, Ornamental Horticulture was added to Floriculture and the name of the Department was changed to Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. Professor White was honored last year with a gold medal presented by the Massachusetts Horticulture Society for his influence in teaching horticulture.

Few people in the world can speak with more authority on orchids than can Professor White. His second book on American Orchid Culture was published last month. He is the author of several other books, among which are *The Florist Business*, and *Principles of Flower Arrangement*, both of which are standard texts throughout the country. Incidentally, his book on flower arrangement is one of the earliest to be written on this subject. His book on chrysanthemums has achieved much recognition from the horticultural world also. Professor White is the author of several college publications, the most popular being a bulletin on garden roses. Next to orchids, he favors roses. For several years Professor White has been secretary of the American Rose Society.

Since orchids are Professor White's favorite flower he has devoted most

of his life to orchid culture. He has a collection of over 2000 orchid plants in the Cornell orchid house and about 100 of these were collected by himself in Costa Rica and the Canal Zone in 1936. His latest orchid hunting expedition was in the fall of 1938 when he visited many countries in South America. He tells us that some of the largest and most beautiful varieties are found there, since the jungle temperature and humidity are ideal for orchids.

ANOTHER interesting thing Professor White tells his students is that the orchid in its native habitat lives not in soil but usually high up



in trees. The roots hang in mid-air in a thick mat, and the plant secures its nutrients from the humus washed down the limbs of the tree. Orchids can live in the air for another interesting reason, and that is because they have on the roots a fungus, called mycorrhiza, which manufactures sugar and supplies it to the orchid. The orchid in turn keeps the fungus alive by supplying it with food products made in the leaves.

Professor White's method of collecting orchids differs from that of the early orchid collector who used to gather the plants and ship them to America. Whenever the hunter located desirable plants, he would chop the tree down, construct a rack of it and dry the orchids on it in the sun for a few days. If they were not dried the plants would be crushed during the long journey by mule train down the mountain coast. Strangely enough, the dried orchid plant can retain its vitality after three or four

months drying. This method of collection is no longer practiced because the government has prohibited the importation of plants since 1923. Professor White has a special government permit which will enable him to bring orchids into America for educational purposes.

BECAUSE few orchids are imported, there is a marked increase in orchid growing in the United States and more plants are being grown by the amateur as well as by commercial growers. Growing orchids requires more skill perhaps than any of the more noted greenhouse flowers. Orchid seeds are as fine as talcum powder and one flower pod may produce more than a half million seeds. These dust-like seeds are germinated in flasks containing agar culture, and here they are left for about a year. The seedlings are transplanted into pots containing orchid peat which is obtained from the dried roots of the cinnamon fern. It must be remembered that orchid seedlings are grown under aseptic conditions, since the air contains spores harmful to the plants.

Professor White feels that there is a great deal of misconception concerning the price of orchids. Orchids are expensive compared with common flowers, but the price of orchid corsage range from only \$2 to \$5. Orchids cost more because it requires from five to seven years for an orchid plant to reach its blooming period. Where orchids grow in their natural habitat street peddlers sell plants in profuse bloom, for a few cents apiece. In this country just the rare exotic varieties sell for fifteen to twenty-five dollars. Albino or pure white orchids are the rarest and consequently sell for higher prices. Also the belief that orchids are of two colors—purple and lavender—is erroneous, because orchids range in color from white, red, orange, yellow, and shades of purple. Incidentally, orchids vary in size from flowers as small as the lilly-of-the-valley to blooms 10 inches across.

When Professor White retires from Cornell this June he will leave behind him an enviable record. He sails for Hawaii in August where he will assume a lectureship in Adult Education for six months. After this he intends to go to Java, Siam, India, and to the Himalaya Mountains to study the flora of that part of the world and collect different varieties of orchids.

Will You Be An "Ag" Teacher ?

By C. N. Edwards

EDITOR'S NOTE—*The Countryman here-with presents the first of a series of articles dealing with different vocations. The problems and qualifications of each will be presented by people intimately connected with them. It is the hope of the Countryman that these may be useful especially among its high school circulation for we feel there is a need for such in our schools.*

BEING an Agricultural Teacher necessitates being a friend to pupils and their families, working in cooperation with other teachers in the school, working with organizations in the community, other "Ag." teachers in the county, Farm Bureau office, and County 4-H office. Thus as a first requirement, you must be able to work with other people, and more than that, **like to work with people.**

Farm experience is necessary to an understanding of farm problems. Perhaps your home is on a farm where you are sharing the responsibilities of some farm jobs with your

family. If you do not have the advantage of growing up in a farm home, but have a liking to work with people, and a desire to have a part in the greatest business in the United States, you can get first hand experience doing farm work during summer vacations from school. Then you have a foundation on which to make further preparation.

Are you the kind of fellow who sits down and grumbles about his problems, or do you want to do something about them? Ambition is a great asset as well as a necessity for an "Ag." teacher.

The work of the teacher is not easy, nor is it too enriching financially, but pleasure is derived from the service you give your community.

With experience gained on farms and an ambition, the next step is to gain technical information which can be used on the job. This is obtained at the State College of Agriculture over a period of four or five years. During the preparation period at college there are two very important

things to develop which are not taught as courses, but which are indirect attainments coming from all your college experiences; namely, the development of **personality** and **leadership**. College affords an opportunity to meet more people and make friends, and to learn how to work better with others. You will find that participation in F. F. A., 4-H and other clubs is also valuable in developing these qualities.

The technical information gained gives a better understanding of the problems we have had in our farm experience, and we learn how to attack these problems in working out solutions to them. College training does not give an answer to all the problems you have found in your experience, but it will teach you how to work on them.

We find that you must have a desire to work with people, be able to understand their problems, have an ambition to "do things," and be prepared to help others if you would be a successful "Ag." teacher.

Do You Want To Teach Home Ec ?

By Doris Edwards '39

YOU are considering home economics teaching as your vocation? I have some questions I would like to ask you about **yourself.**

First of all, are you really and truly interested in people? That is one of the most important prerequisites there is for teaching. A good home economics teacher likes to work with people, is interested in them, and in their problems. She has a knowledge and understanding of people, and of the problems of home life.

In the second place, do you enjoy helping at home and learning how to do the many tasks which are a part of the job of a homemaker? A home-making teacher must know her subject matter, and one of the best ways to learn it is by actual experience. A girl who has had practical experience in sewing, food preparation for a family, care of little children, managing a home, keeping family finances, buying, and so on, will be much better equipped to teach the wide

range of material in home economics than one who has just a college education. So, take advantage of every opportunity you have to get this **vocational experience.** You will gain a lot of valuable material in college, of course, but it will be to your advantage to have some experience behind it.

And now, how are your personal characteristics? There are some traits that are highly desirable in home economics teachers — in all teachers in fact, and girls in high school and college have a good opportunity to start developing these traits right now. Can you cooperate and work with others? Are you tactful and do you get along with different kinds of people? Do you assume responsibilities? Do you have a genuine interest in home economics, in schools, and in communities. Do your teachers depend on you and respect your judgment? Do you make a good personal appearance, and are you neat? This trait seems especially

important for a home economics teacher to have. How is your poise? Does it need some development? Then start work on it right now, for poise is very important in a teacher.

Extra-class activities have a part in your preparation for teaching. Participating in clubs and activities will provide background and experience which you will use later as a teacher, sponsoring and helping in similar activities. Extra-class work will also help you develop personal characteristics, such as poise, ability to cooperate, and ability to assume responsibility.

If you have a good proportion of regular class work, extra-class activities, and community and social activities, you will be more able to fit into the job as a home economics teacher. For a teacher not only carries her regular schedule of classes, but also helps with school activities, and participates in community affairs as well.

The Mohawk Indian

By Solomon Cook Sp. Ag.

WHAT have become of the Mohawk Indians who once ruled the great valley of central New York? Today we hear little of this one-time powerful tribe.

Naturally one would expect to find the Mohawk tribe living in the fertile valley of the Mohawk River, but for religious motives a band of Mohawks moved northward into Canada with the French missionaries and settled at Caughuawaga, meaning "near the Rapids", near Montreal. Many of them were killed in the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars. The survivors who had fought for the British were banished into Canada near Brantford, Ontario.

After several years of quiet settlement at Caughuawaga, a few families accompanied Reverend Anthony Gordon, a French missionary, and established a new home at St. Regis, or in Indian, "Akwasasne," meaning "where the partridge drums." On the American side of the St. Lawrence River is now located the Mohawk Indian Reservation, which covers 14,600 acres with a white man's village in the hearts of the reservation. This is in the northern part of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties. On the Canadian side are 12,000 acres, including two large islands in the St. Lawrence River, St. Regis and Cornwall Islands, which are owned by the Mohawks.

Sixteen hundred Indians live on the American side and about twelve hundred on the Canadian side. Most of them make their living at farming. Dairying is the chief type of agriculture in this section as there is sufficient pasture for cattle, and roughage can be grown on the tillable soil. A number of Indians who cannot grow any crops because of poor land are engaged in the sweetgrass basket industry. Making sweet grass baskets is a specialized craft among basket makers. This reservation produces more sweetgrass baskets than all other reservations in this country together. These novelty baskets have been made by the Indians only since the white man settled here. Formerly they made only the strong, sturdy, practical baskets that can be used in carrying corn or other produce which they had to barter. Many of the basketmakers can make dozens of baskets of any form or size in a day. I have worked with persons who make six large clothes hampers, about four

feet high, in half a day. Of course all of the material was at hand.

PERHAPS one of the hardest or most tedious jobs connected with basket making is pounding black ash logs with a club to get splints for the baskets. The log is pounded with some force so that the wood will separate along the grain. After the splints are obtained they are shaved with a sharp knife until the surface is smooth. The smooth splint may be split into thinner layers, depending on the type of basket being made.

Some Indians among this group who cannot be farmers depend to some extent on fishing in the St. Lawrence River and making lacrosse sticks. Others who have no interest in farming, fishing or basket making work in nearby factories. The alum-



inum works at Massena, N. Y. employs some Indians. The W. P. A. is doing much in reclamation of land on the reservation; ditches have been dug throughout the swamps and lowlands during the winter months. This project provides work for about seventy-five Indians, ordinarily on relief, and several teams of horses. This is one way the Indian is getting back his claims from the government, but he works for it.

OF THE American Mohawks, about seventy-five per cent are Roman Catholic, and attend the famous old church at St. Regis. This church was constructed by the Mohawks in 1791-92; it is considered to be one of the oldest Catholic churches in use in America. Built to last for centuries, the stone walls are near four feet thick. The narrow windows admit little light to dispel the cozy gloom within. Services are always in the Mohawk dialect, and the Mohawks are fortunate in having Reverend Michael Jacobs, a Mohawk from Caughuawaga, to preach in this church. Reverend Jacobs is said to be the first Iroquois Catholic priest.

Great progress has been made in

the education of the Mohawks. A new centralized Mohawk school was built two years ago and is attended by 247 Indian girls and boys. Before centralization there were nine district schools with about fifteen to twenty pupils in each school. With the centralized school there has come greater interest in education; about thirty students attend Massena High School where there is keen competition between students.

Young people's organizations such as 4-H Club and Boy Scouts of America are striving toward making the Mohawks a better people. In the past few years interest has increased in the 4-H Club and two delegates were sent from the Reserve to represent them at the National 4-H Congress. The members of the 4-H Club have shown their skill in exhibiting at nearby fairs and have brought home ribbons and prizes. In Boy Scout work many of the youngsters are learning rapidly the crafts of their ancestors such as making of fire by rubbing two sticks together. It is surprising how quickly a fire is started; sometimes in twenty seconds. With these organizations the youngsters will gradually realize the value of an education. Thus they may overcome the Indians great weakness, "firewater," that has so accelerated their decline. "Firewater" is one of the white man's gifts to the Indians. If this great obstacle can be conquered you will see the Mohawks a living tribe.

Attempts have been made to organize the 45 Indian farmers on the Reserve, but a white man has not succeeded in doing so. The Indians no longer listen to these extension men that lecture about modern agriculture. Some of these farmers say, "Why listen to that man; white man too much lie. He's after our land." An Indian is needed in this position. An educated Indian will be the only one to whom they will listen; just as in the conversion of Mohawks it was an Indian priest who taught his tribe about Christianity.

Such conditions as prevail on the Reservation can only be improved by education and the beneficial influence of Christianity. The light of knowledge, and the spirit of civilization, will give the Indian not only the means of self-defense, but the power with which to emancipate himself.

Two Year Students Organize!

Since the beginning of the two year Special Agricultural Course, there has been no organization for its students. Because the number of enrollment has increased steadily, the need for an organization became evident and on March 13, Professor Peabody, of the Department of Extension Teaching, met with the present group to discuss the probability of such an organization. As a result of the meeting, temporary officers were elected and a committee was established to draw up a constitution.

On March 20, the committee submitted a constitution before a second meeting of the students. A motion was made and seconded and the constitution was adopted. The presiding officers are: President, Robert J. Peacock; Vice-president, Gerald F. Sheridan; Secretary, LeRoy D. Banister; Treasurer, Vernon S. Boomer. The Executive Committee consists of Russell C. Hodnett, Lee M. Hughes and Lyman J. Wilcox.

The purpose as stated in the constitution is to foster the fellowship and promote the general welfare of these students. It is an organization to be recognized to help these students get the most out of Cornell University during their relatively short stay.

We all wish them the best of success.

J.S.

Phi Zeta Elects

At a recent meeting of Phi Zeta, honorary society in veterinary medicine the following men were elected to active membership: Daniel P. Sasmore, James J. McCarthy, Raymond Fagan, Alexander D. Rankin, Lyndon W. Potter, Gerald A. Fatz, of the class of 1939. The following members of the class of 1940 were elected: James A. Baker, Ralph E. Loomis and Rebecca L. Gangarosa.

Science Editor Visits Cornell

Howard W. Blakslee, associated press science editor and one of the outstanding writers on science for the layman, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Sigma Delta Chi, the national professional journalistic society on March 8. He was in Ithaca for his annual survey of research carried on in Cornell's laboratories. The articles are featured in the associated press newspapers throughout the country.

Fish

Cornell is doing research work in the newly reconstructed fish hatchery at Cortland, New York. The purpose of the hatchery is to build and develop the science behind fish work and to lower the cost of producing and feeding the fish. The hatchery is unique in that fish nutrition is studied; this is the only hatchery which studies nutrition. The new facilities have improved the handling of the biochemical work carried on in the hatchery, and have also improved the hatchery laboratories. \$25,000 of federal PWA funds have been expended in making the new improvements in the hatchery.

Experiments are carried on during the summer; sometimes 45 to 50 experiments are carried on at one time.

The hatchery has been in operation twelve years, and during this time the fundamental science relating to fish propagation has been studied.

J.D.

Ho-Nun-De-Kah

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Faculty Members

J. P. Wilman
C. E. F. Guterman

Junior Jamboree

Plans are progressing rapidly for the Junior Jamboree which will replace the traditional Junior Smoker this year. Monkey Run, a well known site several miles east of Ithaca, has been selected as the location of the affair. All members of the class of '40 are invited, and a tentative price of 50 cents has been set. Professional boxing bouts will be featured in the entertainment. The Jamboree date has been set for May 19.

Vegtable Growers Meet in Ithaca

On March 21 vegetable growers from all over the state came to Ithaca to make plans for a future research program. The officers of the association and an appointed representative from each local organization were present. These men brought in research needs and made plans for a coordinated research program similar to the type already in operation with the fruit and potato crops.

Willard Straight Bridge Instruction

If you haven't been down in Willard Straight lately to see what's going on there, you've been slipping badly. For the Straight has recently been offering many interesting exhibits and classes which Cornellians should enjoy.

For example, classes in the art of playing bridge have been offered for those who wish to learn and for those who have a fundamental knowledge, and wish to improve their game. Classes have been bringing out a great many enthusiasts and have proved to be very successful and enjoyable. So, if you look on in bored fashion, when the rest of your cronies play bridge or if your game isn't what it ought to be, drop down to the Straight classes and check up on your technique.

Winner

The winners of the annual News, Feature, and Editorial contests for rural newspapers of New York State which is sponsored by the New York State College of Agriculture's department of publication, have been announced. The winner in the News division was the Woodhaven Leader Observer. The East Hampton Star took first honors in the feature contest, and the Batavia News won the editorial contest.

Student Extension Club

The Student Extension Club has been reorganized by the students of extension in the Agricultural and Home Economics Colleges. The club was organized in the spring of 1934 by Wallace E. Washbon, '35 and others and was active until last spring when the club failed to elect new officers.

This term a group of students led by John Van Geluwe, '39 and with the aid of Professor Kelsey and Professor Everett, started the club anew by drawing up a new constitution and new set of by-laws.

At the initial meeting, March 9, John Van Geluwe was elected president; Clarence H. Padgham, '40, vice president; Irving L. Mullen, '40, secretary; Harold J. Evans, Jr., '40, treasurer; and Dort A. Cameron, '40, publicity secretary.

The purpose of the club is to bring together students of Agriculture and Home Economics who will be working in extension and associated fields after they graduate. They will be able to hear talks by many men and women who are now working in the extension field as farm bureau agents, home bureau agents, and 4-H club workers. Discussions with these people who have gained experience will help the undergraduates to better equip themselves for the problems of the future.

The Student Extension Club will also have a social side; on March 28 the new club had its first party in the Seminar room of Warren Hall in conjunction with the 4H club. The party was given for the extension workers who were here at Cornell for the State Extension Conference that week. Some of the extension people gave short talks about their work and experience with farmers, home makers, and 4H club boys and girls throughout the state.

The program was concluded with songs and folk dances led by "Bill" Barnum, and a "vic" dance. Ice cream and cookies rounded off the evening.
D.A.C.

Students Elected to Rule W. S. G. A.

The Home Ec. group again came through in the elections held in order to select the heads of the Women's Self Government Association. They carried two of the four offices. Connie Logan '40 is the organized groups and Doris Van Alstyne '40 is treasurer. Of the presidencies of the dormitories four went to the Home Ec. girls. President of Risley is Elizabeth Alt, and the presidents of Balch are: Peg Meyers, Janet Smith, and Martha Atwood.

Mortar Board Tapping Announced

Tradition of announcing the new pledges to Mortar Board, women's senior society, was carried out at a compulsory mass meeting, for women, on March 14. Of the ten women honored by the Mortar Board chosen last year, six were "home eccers" and one an "ag" student. Those from the College of Home Economics were: Mar-ian Baillie, Caroline Clark, Bette Limpert, Constance Logan, Jean Raynor, and Joan Rochow. The girl from the Agricultural college was Claire Her-rick. Congratulations to you all! !

Scarab

Robert S. Brewer
Paul C. Merz
James A. Young
J. Allan Young
Fred J. Heimes
Donald R. Nesbitt
James A. Peck
Richard T. Meister
Robert C. Bradley
Robert H. Mathers
William C. Mogk
Leo E. Schoenbrunn
Raymond R. Critchlow
Thomas J. Farrell
A. William Droz
John P. Downing

Countryman Opens Competition

The second regular competition of the year leading to positions on the editorial and business boards of the Cornell Countryman opened March 7. The competes for the editorial board included: Jean Duddleston, William S. Elkins, Leland Hamrick, Joe Freda, and Betty Bourne. Those starting on the business board competition were: Arthur Lisack, John Stark, Howard Sidney, Robert Guzewich, and Raymond Wallman.

At the opening meeting of the competition, Mr. A. W. Gibson and editor Chester Freeman gave introductory pointers of advice.

Drum Majors Step Out

For those aspiring to be gaily uniformed and marching in front of a band, an ROTC drum major school has been opened in the Drill Hall. A contest will end the 10 one-hour sessions and a prize of \$20.00 will be awarded the winner, with \$10.00 to second and \$5.00 to third place winners. Members will be eligible for band trips—two to take place next fall; one to Columbus for the Ohio State game, and one to Philadelphia for the Penn game.

Hybrids

The new hybrid seed corn, 29-3, developed by Cornell University in 1933, showed a 50% increase in demand for stock seed in 1938. In the short time the hybrid corn has been on the market, it has come into more general use than any other crop; very little was known of 29-3 before 1933. Extensive research has been carried on by the college with hybrid corn, principally for ensilage purposes. Aside from Cornell, little work has been done on the development of the hybrid seed corn as an ensilage crop. In 1938, 15,000,000 acres of the hybrid seed was grown in the United States.

Ohio is an outstanding illustration of the rapidity with which the new seed has come into use. In 1933, 1,100 acres of the seed was grown, one acre of hybrid seed to every 3334 acres of other varieties of corn; in 1939, 1,396,800 acres were grown, one acre to every 2.5 acres of other varieties.

J.D.

Professor Doings

Professor John P. Willman of the department of animal husbandry attended the tri-state sheep meeting at Moundsville, West Virginia, March 17-18.

Professor Sidney A. Asdell of the animal physiology department is chairman of the genetics section of the American Society of Animal Production.

Professor Floyd Harper of the department of marketing, attended meetings of the New York Horticultural Society at Kingston and Rochester. He is making a detailed study of apple prices and gave papers on this subject at the meetings.

Get It Over With!

When thoughts hang heavy overhead,
Don't sneak away and got to bed;
But sit right down and thresh things out,
And clear your mind of every doubt!
Don't just sit down and fuss and fret,
Or think of things you should forget;
But look your problem in the face,
And set things right with greatest haste.
The next time something's troubling you
Take this advice of what to do.
You'll find how clear it makes your mind,
And leaves your troubles far behind.

Marjorie Bornholz '39.

Bogs, Boots, and Berries

By Betty J. Baner '40

THE other day I received a letter from home which brought a vivid episode to mind.

"Family housecleaning has brought those old hip boots of yours to light," the letter read. "Do you need them for any outdoor field trip up there at school, or shall I get rid of them?"

I hurriedly dispatched a reply that I didn't need the boots, but to save them at all costs. I think the world of those boots and here's the reason why.

It all began when my Cousin Will, a great lover of outdoor life and an enthusiastic hiker and jaunter into the wilds, dropped in for a chat. He began recounting some of his experiences and told of the huge lots of big, delicious huckleberries he had gathered from the mountain swamps.

"My, but that sounds like fun," I exclaimed. "I'll like to do it sometime."

"Pshaw, women don't do that," he scoffed. "Especially today's women. Why, you wouldn't last two minutes in those high bush bogs. We old timers could take things like that, but you kids of today would go runnin' at the first rattlesnake."

That was a challenge and I set out to meet it. Dawn of the next day found a competent guide, a trusty pal, and myself packed into "Jim," the bucolic Buick, tightly insulated with boots, pails, cameras, lunch, mosquito lotion, liniment, rattlesnake treatment, and clothes that should have long ago become tender memories.

AH, HOW easy seems the life of the great outdoor when you are speeding through it in a comfortable car and how disillusioning when you load on all the equipment you just had to have and commence to go forth under your own power!

The mountain climb began. "Oh, this is so exhilarating," I called gaily, as something from the lunch oozed into my pocket. The tin pails over my shoulder socked me continually, and the boots I had suspended from my waist slid around back and were doing their stuff, too.

Pretty soon I developed anterior and posterior callouses, and began to seek delight in the natural aspects of the trip—the sparkling mountain brooks, startled rabbits, colorful flowers—then I felt a stinging sensation. "Mosquitoes gettin' thicker," remarked our guide. And we began to parry and thrust, pausing ever so

often to sprinkle a guaranteed repellent over our persons. The way was getting steeper and so was the temperature. I could never tell whether the drops of water running down my face were a result of the exercise of the last application of mosquito dope.

"Not too late to quit," I thought to myself. Then, between clenched teeth, "You're a wise fellow, Cousin Will, but this time you're going to be wrong."

I made my decision in the nick of time. For a few yards on lay a swamp, well famed for its large store of berries. A few minutes later we received bad news. "Guess it ain't a good bearin' year," said our guide. "Hardly a berry in sight."

Something died within me. I stood there, a sorry picture in my grandfather's pants surrounded by all that heavy equipment. Came next a gleam of hope. "We'll try the swamp farther on," said our guide. "Might have done better than down here."

SO WE took up the trek again, this time into higher climes where the mosquitoes came in colonies rather than individually, and the gentle wild flowers gave over to poison ivy plants.

About a mile further, we halted at the edge of a dense huckleberry bog and our dropping spirits rose. Hundreds of bushes there towered above our heads and hung heavy with large, deep purple berries ready to be transferred to the many buckets and pails we carried. After a brief pause for lunch, we plunged in. We were wearing the heavy rubber hip-boots now and sank to the very tops of them at the first step. The sinking, oozing muck beneath us quivered and bubbled. It was a most peculiar sensation, and I wondered immediately whether we would go any deeper than the boot-tops. Finding that we were sufficiently above water to begin picking, we cleaned off the nearest bushes and proceeded deeper in the swamp. We worked rapidly, swapping stories and joking. All that awful climb had been worthwhile, and we were going to return home with a haul of which any old huckleberry scout could be proud.

Suddenly, I noticed that my companion was far behind us. "Come on over here," I shouted. "Berries are much better." "I can't," came the reply. "What do you mean you can't?" "I'm stuck!" "How silly,"

I said. "I'll come over and pull you out." But I didn't. I was stuck too. My foot was deep in the thick ooze and refused to come loose. The guide helped me haul out, then we went to get the other of us. So the afternoon continued. Each time we exhausted a bush, we summoned the other members of the party in order to assume a new position. It was hitch and haul and heave 'till we got laughing over the spectacle of each other and fell into the water.

And then it thundered, lightning, rained! We stood shrieking with water below us, water coming down on us, and nary a dry place on our bodies. But it was lots of fun! I began to decide that I was quite an outdoor girl after all.

LITTLE did I know that the real test was still to come. I got the first inkling of said test when we left the swamp, carrying our horde of luscious fruits. There must have been 30 quarts in all, each of us had more than a ten-quart pail. Every mis-step in the treacherous muck meant a loss of the whole day's work. The question was no longer "Are you all right?" but "You didn't spill the berries, did you?"

I thought my troubles were over when we struck solid ground, but once more I began to doubt if I could compare with Cousin Will. Those big pails, full to the brim with water-sodden berries weighed a ton. I staggered along, one minute deciding to abandon them and the next minute vowing to return home successful.

Finally, in spite of all the rest of the party could do to cheer me up, I could stand it no longer. I stopped, considered for a minute, and then grimly lifted the pail up in my hands and was about to toss my cumbersome burden to the wilds; just then—came forth a loud whoop and the sound of joyful voices. A rescue party had arrived—the family, the neighbors, and Cousin Will.

"Well, b'gar she's done it." It was Cousin Will looking at the pailful of berries and me, rather unrecognizable, but there, just the same. "Bet you're about ready to drop, honey."

I watched the berries go into the hands of the strong-armed members of the party. Then I drew myself up with dignity. "Tired? Nonsense, I feel fine. Nothing to it. Why, it was awfully silly and unnecessary for you to come out after us like this."

April, 1939

Hen Busy

The "Hen" (the Countryman's rival in Home Ec) has been rather busy these last few months; during Farm and Home Week the staff members entertained visiting journalists at a buffet supper and then had an opportunity to hear Mrs. Caroline King, of the "Country Gentleman," Mrs. Anna Wright of Peerliss Fashion Service, Miss Mary Reynolds of the "Farm Journal," and Miss Ruth Van Deman of the Home Economics Bureau of Washington.

On the "Hen's" next social event, the staff members entertained themselves at a spaghetti supper and here's the formula they worked out: "you must start winding just a little, or when you get through there will be more than your mouth can handle; a few grains too many of red pepper can keep you running for water; one serving is larger when you get half way through than when you began." They add that an interesting pastime was eating the stuff in strings without winding—just picture that!

All Aboard! We are off for another field trip. About once a week, Miss Cushman's economics of the household 112 class climbs into a red and yellow bus and starts to visit home makers in the vicinity of Ithaca. These home makers are our test book, and they form the liveliest, most up-to-date text we have ever had.

They have told us how they manage their time and resources to accomplish those things which are of the greatest value to them, and we have seen all sorts of clever ideas

for making homes more attractive and convenient. In one house built in about 1830, and furnished with antiques which the owners had picked up at auctions and refinished themselves, we saw two wooden butter bowls making effective indirect lighting in the dining room. Upon peering into them from the staircase, we discovered that a piece of asbestos was directly under the bulb and around that was some shiny material which reflected the light to the ceiling. The result was a lovely soft glow of light. This same dining room



had plate glass shelves in the large window, and on these shelves were small plants and brightly colored pieces of pottery—a most attractive arrangement.

Many of the housewives had arranged things in the kitchen so as to make convenient working units and to have the dishes which they use most often within easy reach. Did you know that the idea that all dishes must be in enclosed cupboards is out of date now? Colored dishes on open shelves are doing much to put life into kitchens and even pie tins are appearing in vertical shelves on top of the kitchen cabinet.

Family Life Stars With Girls

It's not every class that provides interesting speakers solely for the enjoyment of the students. Indeed most classes are formed and designed by the professor in charge without consultation of the students. These are two of the things that distinguish Miss Rose's course in family life III. The students participating do all the planning of the course with Miss Rose, as secretary, keeping the class up to date on topics of common interest and tying the strings of the course together.

On March 23, Mrs. Gilbreth, an efficiency expert and the mother of eleven living children, spoke to the class. Her talk was not on her work as efficiency expert—though she is quite successful in her line—but rather on her family, how they have managed and grown to man and womanhood with strong family ties. That her experiment was successful, Mrs. Gilbreth stated, was shown by the fact that her children are all getting married and raising families of their own.

During Farm and Home week the class met, for the first time, with Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt. The discussion was on the functions of women in the home and in the community. Many more interesting meetings are scheduled for the next few months. The girls all agree that it is one class they refuse to cut under any circumstances.

We are also having actual kitchen conferences and helping some of the women plan their remodeling. All of these conferences are requested by the home owners, and they are certainly grand experience for us

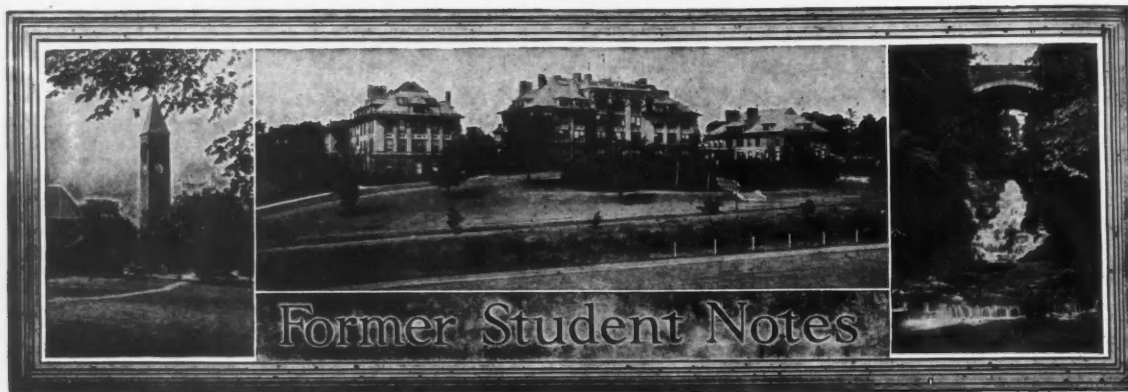
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'06

Charles F. Shaw, who is professor of soil technology at the University of California, is arranging the Soil Program for the Sixth Pacific Science Congress that will take place at the University from July 24th to August 6th. He writes, "You are all invited to our fair!" His address is 320 Hilgard Hall, Berkeley, California.

'13

Wesley H. Bronson is now treasurer of New England Dairies Inc., co-operative organization of dairy farmers and dairy cooperatives selling milk and cream in Boston and southern New England markets. His address is 22 Ivy Road, Belmont, Mass.

'14

George R. Attridge is district representative of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company with offices in Riverside, California.

'14

Montgomery Robinson married Charlotte Brenan of the Cornell Home Economics staff on February 8th at Newton Center, Mass. "Monty" is a professor of extension at Cornell.

'16

Royal G. Bird has moved from Masonville, New York to Boonville, New York, where his address is 95 Schuyler Street.

'17

Dorothy Starkweather is cafeteria manager and teacher of institutional management at Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis.

Mrs. Herbert C. Tanner (Ruth Starr) teaches in the Binghamton Central High School. Her address is 11 English Street, Binghamton, New York.

'19

William Houghton is an instructor of Farm Management at Morrisville, New York.

Frank L. Manning is on the administration staff of Pennsylvania State College. Several of his articles have been published in the Journal of Collegiate Registrars and concern the use of standard tests in predicting the grade-level students will maintain in college.

Mrs. Gertrude Mayer (Gertrude Seward) was recently married to C. Wilkinson. She is doing publicity work for the Grade A Milk Association, 23 E. 26th Street, New York City.

'20

Lyman Bond has a son, Peter, born February 3. Bond has charge of the work of the Farm Security Administration in several counties. He lives at Valois, N. Y.

Alberta Dent expects to teach nutrition at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., during the coming summer. She has a position as associate professor of home economics at the New Jersey College for Women, and lives at 143 George Street, New Brunswick, N. J.



Raymond DuBois, of Gardiner, New York, has the high herd in Dairy Herd Improvement Association for February, 1938 and second high herd for October, 1938. He writes, "I hope to have a daughter in Domecon at Cornell in September, 1940."

Ralph G. Palmer is doing a bang-up job as assistant county agent in Monroe county. In 1938 he conducted more field demonstrations than any other agent in the state. He was also active in setting up cost accounts for about fifty tomato growers and has compiled a very significant summary of the results.

'21

Helen T. Marsh has a position with Stouffer's Restaurant, 1365 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. She was formerly a dietitian in Stouffer's Restaurant in Philadelphia, Pa.

Wilford F. Stoughton is father of a baby girl, Dorothea Ruth, born June 3, 1938. He writes, "Our boy Roger, now three years old, helps me feed the chickens every day." His address is Cato, New York.

'22

Edmund N. Moot is the vice president of the Capital District Scholastic Press Association, vice president and Editor of the Schoharie County Historical Society, Secretary of Yo-Sko-Ha-Ro-Photos Association, and a member of Phi Delta Kappa, honorary educational society.

Kenneth B. Spear has recently been appointed executive of the Rochester council of the Boy Scouts of America. Since 1934 he has been executive of the Wilmington, Del. council and has also been president of the Cornell Club of Delaware.

Katherine A. Tobey teaches home economics in New York City. Her address is Apartment 322, 5 Prospect Place, New York City.

Seymour M. Vaughan is District Supervisor for the Federal Land Bank in the Finger Lakes region. His address is Trumansburg, New York.

'23

Thomas A. Brown is president of the Sentinel Oil Company, fuel oil distributors, in Mount Vernon and New Rochelle. He is married and has three daughters; his address is 464 Westchester Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York.

Russell O. Doig is now principal of the Trumansburg Central High School.

Henry Raymond Makuen is secretary and trustee of the Savings Bank at Goshen, New York. He has two children, Donald Raymond, eight years old, and Leota Eloise, five years old. His address is 181 N. Church St., Goshen.

W. Guy Meal has been recently transferred to the position of Chief of the Fruit and Vegetable Division of the U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C. His address is 3926 Military Road, N. W. Washington, D. C.

W. Harrison Wheeler has a dairy farm of purebred cattle and he is a representative of the G. L. F. in the vicinity of Florida, N. Y. He is also a farmer director of the Middletown Production Credit Association, and a director of the Farm Bureau.

24

Sayde F. Adelson is in the research department of the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C. She lives at 2150 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Washington.

25

John G. Miller manages the Shenvalee Hotel and publishes the Shenandoah Valley, a weekly newspaper, at New Market, Virginia. He is also a member of the school board and secretary of the New Market Chamber of Commerce. He may be reached at the Shenvalee Hotel.

26

Alan Crosby is now Landscape Architect for the Cleveland City park system. His address is 2033 East 83rd Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ray Bender is the proud papa of a son, David Lee, born December 19. Ray is county agricultural agent in Essex county. They live at Westport, New York.

Wessels S. Middaugh is now Senior Agricultural Economist associated with Dr. H. B. Boyd who is director of the Insular Division of the A. A. A. Wes' address is 508 Maple Ridge Road, Bethesda, Maryland.

George H. Salisbury teaches at the Ludlowville High School. He is a captain in the Army and director of the Infantry School and the Group School for Reserve Officers in the Ithaca area.

27

Leo R. Blanding is working in the Secretary's department at the Federal Land Bank. His address is 91 Pineywoods Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Marjorie I. Grant is a home economist with the A. G. A. Stove company, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Thomas E. LaMont and Mrs. LaMont (Mary L. Snell, '33) have a daughter, Mary Ellen, born February 17. Dr. and Mrs. LaMont are now living in a new home which they built on the home farm near Albion, N. Y.

28

Herman C. Agle recently purchased a vegetable farm near the home farm in "The Garden of Eden" south of Buffalo. He maintains a large greenhouse in which he started over 500,000 plants last year.

Claude E. Heit, 102 Church Avenue, Ballston Spa, N. Y., is engaged in Forest Nursery Investigation work with the New York Conservation Department, at Saratoga State Nursery. He carries on investigation in propagation, seed testing, entomology and pathology of forest trees.

Dr. William S. Salisbury is spending the winter in Florida, where he is lecturing and finishing a book on the government of New York State.

29

Reynold A. Aymer is now adjustment manager of Bloomingdales', New York City. He has a son, Norwell, now 11 month old. They live at 3433, 91st Street, Jackson Heights, L. I., New York.

Laura I. Kamm teaches sewing and dressmaking at Jamaica High School, New York City. Her address is 8930, 164th St., Jamaica, New York.

Merle J. Kelly is teaching physics in the East Orange High School at East Orange, New Jersey, where he moved last September. His address is 57 North 22nd Street.

Mildred M. Pladeck has a position with the Soil Conservation Service. Her present address is Box 199, San Antonio, Texas.



30

Howard W. Beers is moving from New Brunswick, N. J. where he was in the department of Rural Sociology at Rutgers University, to Lexington, Kentucky, where he will begin work as Professor of Rural Sociology at the University of Kentucky. He will supervise graduate research and develop a program of graduate instruction leading toward the PhD degree.

Samuel R. Levering, formerly of the Farm Credit Administration, has moved to his orchard at The Hollow, Carroll County, Virginia. He writes, "Farm Credit gives way to apple raising!"

31

Dorothy King is teaching home economics at the Scarsdale High School, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Lloyd R. Knauss is in the packing business with Knauss Brothers, Poughkeepsie, where he lives at 75 Washington Street.

G. Van McKay married Mary V. Thomas at Tucson, Ariz., on February 23. Their address is 2003 East Water Street, Tucson. McKay is with the New York Life Insurance Company with offices at 807 Valley Bank Bldg. He is also secretary-treasurer of the Cornell Club of Tucson.

To Dr. and Mrs. Edward M. Palmquist was born a daughter, Judith Anne, on January 25, 1939. They live at 513 Elm Street, R. D. 5, Ithaca.

Marvin L. Smith writes, "I am still working with the U. S. Forest Service on the Supervisors Staff, Chequamegon National Forest. I am chiefly engaged in recreation and lands activities at the present time." His address is now U. S. Forest Service, Park Falls, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Stanton Todd, Jr. has a daughter, Sally Stevens, born October 2, 1938. Her first daughter, Rosemary, is now two years old. Her address is 309 Paris, S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

32

Howard F. Cowan has been in Hawaii since 1936. He now has a position with Libby, McNeill and Libby, pineapple growers. His address is Maunaloa, Molokai.

Spencer H. Palmer has a position with the U. S. Forest Service at Tellico Plains, Tenn.

33

Morton Adams recently resigned as county agricultural agent for St. Lawrence county to take a similar position in Wayne county. He is now located at the Farm Bureau office in Sodus, N. Y.

Lawrence B. Clark teaches science at Roessville High School. His address is 45 Arcadia Court, Albany, N. Y.

Bert L. Cook has moved to Geneva, N. Y. His address there is 4 Maxwell Avenue.

34

Duane L. Gibson is now doing research and teaching in the department of Sociology at Michigan State. He writes, "After spending eight years in Ithaca, this country seems pretty flat to me. I have to get out a Cornell Calendar now and then and relieve my homesickness by looking at pictures of hills." Duane's address is 343 Albert Street, East Lansing, Mich.

Edgar G. Persons married Marion R. Delnoce of Mount Vernon February 25. He is with Dards the Florist, Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, New York City. They live at 49 Elm Avenue, Mount Vernon.

Leon W. Taylor is now the county 4-H club agent for Steuben county. His address is 4-H Club Office, Bath, N. Y.

Robert G. Williams has been Superintendent of Parks for about a year in Greenboro, N. C. He writes, "There is plenty of work maintaining and developing parks and street trees." His address is 207 North Mandenhall Street.

35

Randall Agor has accepted a position as assistant county agent in Cattaraugus county. He was formerly county administrative assistant in Agricultural Conservation for Otsego

county.

Paul B. Jones and Eloise Mary Grant, '37, were married in New York City on Saturday, February 11th. Paul is an assistant county agent in Suffolk county and Mrs. Jones is associate 4H club agent in the same county.

'36

Janet Boker is teaching Home Economics at Painted Post, N. Y.

Russel Cary was recently appointed county agricultural agent for St. Lawrence county where he has served as assistant agent for several years. His address is Farm Bureau office, Canton.

C. Chester Dumond, Jr. is now doing extension work in Rensselaer county. He is located at the Farm Bureau office, Post Office Building, Troy, N. Y.

Clifford Harrington has transferred from assistant county agent in Cataugus county to a similar position in Allegany. He may be reached by addressing the Farm Bureau office in Belmont, N. Y.

Ralph E. Henrich married Mary L. Ross of Yonkers, February 18. He is in the hardware business with his father in Buffalo.

Evelyn P. Goetcheus married Joseph T. Beiderbeck recently. She teaches at Central School No. 1, Mahopac, N. Y.

'37

Frank V. Beck has an industrial

fellowship in Agricultural Economics at the University of Wisconsin where he is doing graduate work toward his Ph. D. degree. His present address is 202 North Park Street, Madison, Wis.

Robert Child is now an extension instructor in Agronomy. He lives at 113 Cobb Street, Ithaca, New York.

Ogden King is regional chief of the Division of Farm Management and Costs, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. His work covers seven states but he is now confining his activities largely to California. His address is 1448 Josephine Street, Berkeley, Calif.

Mrs. Everett C. Lattimer (Charlotte Mangan) has a position as 4H club agent at large.

Louise E. McLean, formerly of the dietetic department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, is now assistant dietitian at General Hospital, Syracuse.

Betty Mitchell is teaching Home Economics in Auburn, N. Y.

Ralph G. Roop, who was married last October, is now manager of the Spray Material and Insecticide Department of the Southern States Co-operative. His address is Loth and Byrd Streets, Richmond, Va.

'38

Lauren E. Bly and his wife (Elinore Wood, '38) have moved to Phelps, N. Y. where Larry is with the G. L. F. Produce, Inc.

Aileen Driscoll is teaching Home Economics at the Tully High School, Tully, N. Y.

Martha Jane Schwartz is now teaching Home Economics in Milford, N. Y.

Gordon E. Selden married Ethel E. McNab of LeRoy, January 1. He is with the Sidney Production Credit Ass'n, Sidney, N. Y.

Harold F. Shepherd writes, "I am working with the Production Credit Association at Batavia. I enjoy the work and am doing fine. I am also keeping Jesse Dalrymple from going to the dogs; we room at the same house."

Anna Snow is now teaching science in the Groton High School, Groton, N. Y.

Virginia Sturgis is to be married to Walter Naquin '38 on April 15 in Sage Chapel.

Michael Sulla is living at 213 Park Avenue, Harrison, N. Y. Mike hopes to return to Cornell for graduate work next fall.

'39

Charlotte Bowman graduated in January and is assisting in Home Economics at Newark Valley, N. Y.

Dorothy McKissock married Olen B. Garrison, Grad., January 27. Garrison did graduate work at Cornell during the first term, 1938 and now has a position as assistant horticulturist at the Edisto Experiment Station, Blackville, S. C.

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